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**BORDEN'S LEADVILLE.**

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**A TREATISE**

—ON—

**Leadville, Colorado.**

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**Reliable Information,**

—BY—

**Prof. W. W. Borden,**

**Ex-Asst. State Geologist of Ind.**

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Containing the different routes, scenes of  
interest on the way, and one of the most  
accurate descriptions of Leadville  
and vicinity ever published.

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**Address, FRANK A. CANNON,**

**PUBLISHER,**

**NEW ALBANY, IND.**

**PRICE, 25 CENTS.**

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## INTRODUCTORY.

The following pages have been prepared with great care by one who has spent a year in the Leadville district, and who has had a large practical experience in mining in this new Eldorado. They may be relied upon as truthful, and are put forth at the request of a great many persons who desire such information in relation to the wonderfully rich mineral district of which they treat. No aim is made in them at fine writing, but they are intended solely to supply such an aggregation of information as may be of value to all interested in this remarkable country. The statements this little pamphlet contain may, therefore, be relied upon; and they will be found valuable to the emigrant, tourist, speculator and miner alike. As a brief compendium of valuable information, they are submitted to the public, with the assurance that the information they contain will be found entirely accurate. The mighty tide of emigration now flowing westward to seek new homes and struggle for speedy fortunes in the famous Leadville region, will find these pages a source of valuable information upon which intelligent action may be taken

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## PAST AND PRESENT.

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### "WESTWARD THE STAR OF EMPIRE TAKES ITS WAY."

A few years ago a trip to Colorado, the Rocky Mountains and the regions further West was a great undertaking—a journey not only long, tedious and expensive, but very dangerous by reason of exposure, fatigue, treacherous savages and other incidents by flood or field. But things have changed with the advance of enlightenment. The long emigrant trains, which in former days wended their way slowly over the vast plains, or were dragged wearily through the deep sands of the great American desert, and into the intricate passes of the mountains, until at length from lofty summits and mountain peaks, they could view the golden land of promise on the Pacific slope, are among the things of the past. Too slow for the energetic times that characterize our present, they have given way to the rapid transit of the mighty locomotive and its long following train; and now the emigrant and his chattels, the tourist and his baggage, the speculator and his money bags are fairly precipitated over a continent in a week, a distance which it took the ox-team months to compass.

### THE ROUTE.

By starting from Louisville via the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis railroad, we arrive in Indianapolis. By reason of the net-work of railroads centering at this

city, there are various routes through Illinois to Kansas city. Passing through central Illinois, the tourist will have a view of the garden of the Prairie State, and large corn and wheat fields and cattle farms of unrivaled beauty and fertility. Entering Missouri and passing along the valley of the Missouri river, he will behold on all sides land that is wonderfully productive. Arriving in Kansas City the tourist will find a live and prosperous city, a center for the railroads from the East and the trunk lines leading West, and destined in time to become one among the greatest commercial centers of the central section of the continent, and a railroad metropolis of vast importance. It has a very commodious Union Depot, and is a city of marked railroad enterprise. Another route from

#### LOUISVILLE

Is over the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago railroad to the intersection of the Ohio and Mississippi, and thence by way of St. Louis to Kansas City.

From Kansas City there are three grand trunk routes West; The Union Pacific to the Golden Gate of the Pacific coast; The Kansas Pacific up the fertile valley of the Kansas river, and thence over the vast plains to Denver, The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad up the valley of the Arkansas river to Pueblo and Canon city.

#### UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Of these three routes the Union Pacific is the most northern. On this road the traveler takes the main line to Cheyenne, and thence by a branch to Denver. Denver has a Union Depot, and the tourist can step from the Union Pacific upon the Denver and South Park train without the

bother of going to another part of the city in quest of other depots. The Denver and South Park road is completed to Webster, a dining station some sixty-five miles from Denver. A line of Concord coaches with the latest improvements is run from here (Webster) to Leadville by way of Fairplay by Messrs. Spotswood and McClellan, leaving Webster on the arrival of the train from Denver at one o'clock, arriving at Fairplay in the evening. One will find good accommodations at Burges' Hotel; from thence starting in the morning, arrive at Leadville the evening of the same day.

#### KANSAS PACIFIC RAILROAD.

This is the central route. This road runs fine Pullman palace cars through to Denver without change. These cars, are mounted on patent paper wheels, and consequently run smooth and noiselessly. Leaving Denver as described above. From points south of Chicago this is a very direct route, coming by the way of the Chicago and Alton railway. This road, like the others, is largely interested in some of the best farming lands in the West, and many emigrants from the states are locating homes along its line in the beautiful and attractive country bordering it on both sides.

#### ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILROAD.

This road is the most southern of the three mentioned. The A., T. & S. F. railroad runs to Pueblo and Denver and from the first named place to Canon City. The best pasture lands on the plains are to be found along this route, pasturage remaining good late in the season, even into the winter months.

Along this line there are many things of interest to the tourist, the broad expanse extending hundreds of miles, and lying on either side is boundless and appears to touch the horizon. These plains were in former days the feeding grounds for vast herds of buffalo, wild horses and antelope, while here and there a dog-town peeped up to break the monotony. Leading from the river into the plains in all directions can be seen narrow, deep and innumerable trails along which the herds of wild animals travel to and fro to the river for water. Along this route are noted and favorite pasture lands on which

#### VAST HERDS OF CATTLE

Can be seen feeding. Large numbers of these cattle are driven from Texas to the plains for summer pasturage. The herds are so large that frequently the railroad trains are delayed until the cattle have passed over the track. At Fort Dodge and vicinity herds numbering 50,000 to 75,000 are frequently collected. After passing over about 400 miles of this, now monotonous scenery, and when within some 40 miles of Pueblo, the tourist catches the first glimpse of the Rocky Mountain or Front range. Pueblo has an altitude of 4,400 feet, and is an old Spanish trading post. In years past there were placer-washings of some value located here. A Smelting works in skilled hands is now worked with profit, the ore being obtained from the mines in the mountains.

On the Denver and Rio Grand railroad 40 miles north of Pueblo is located the flourishing city of Colorado Springs on a direct route to Leadville, at an altitude of 5,984 feet. Before leaving the city of Colorado Springs to travel further



west, the tourist will of course visit Manitou, a fashionable and noted watering place, located six miles from Manitou at the foot of Pikes Peak, and which has an altitude of 3,577 feet. Here are located a number of very remarkable

#### SODA AND CHALYBEATE SPRINGS

Noted not only for their great strength, but their enormous flow. The temperature ranges from 45° to 60°. Water is conveyed through pipes to bathing houses near by. For drinking the water is very palatable and exhilarating. The tourist will find here a number of first class hotels, the Beebe house being among the first. There are many points of interest within a short ride of Manitou, among which is the

#### "GARDEN OF THE GODS."

This interesting and peculiar locality is a valley in the foot hills of the range, and is enclosed by an almost vertical wall of massive sandstone of cretaceous age. The garden is surrounded by towering-like forms, weathered into fanciful shapes; the grandure of the scenery being further enhanced by the strata of projecting rocks, seen at all angles. The entrance to "the garden" is through the "Beautiful Gate," which opens through one of the highest ridges of red sandstone, these remarkable beds rising to the height of 330 feet, and in the vicinity of "Cathedral Rock" to a much greater altitude. Inside the garden is another grand display of rocks, having the name of "Montezuma Cathedral." Many of these sandstone are very soft and can be crushed in the fingers, and thus, in course of time, by weathering, these great wonders of nature will disintegrate and be counted among the things of the past.

Outside of the red layers and a few hundred feet to the east, there are layers of white sandstone, parallel to the red and tipped up at the same angle—about 70°. Leaving "the Garden of the Gods" and ascending Camp creek, which flows through "Glen Eyrle," we arrive at the mansion of Gen. Palmer, who has made his home here, at the mouth of Queen's Canon, among the "Painted rocks." In this vicinity there are flesh-colored sandstones, eroded into curious fantastic forms, the most noted being the

#### "NEEDLE ROCK,"

Which is 30 feet in diameter and rises to the height of two hundred feet. Here also is the little "Garden of the Gods," much less in size than the former. We are now in Glen Eyrle, enclosed, as it were, amid towering walls of rock on all sides, and well worthy of the attention of those who love the grand and beautiful. Nearing the head of the Glen, is a basin of water in the solid rock, called the "Devil's Punch Bowl." At the time of our visit to this curious freak of nature, the water in the basin was quite warm, and the thought occurred to us that probably the boss of the "lower regions" was having his fires replenished. The naturalist would not fail to notice the variety and great abundance of the cactus, which are seen growing in the sand on either side as you approach the glen. Returning to Manitou, where one will find an abundance of conveyances and parties being fitted out for the ascent of "Pikes Peak," a visit to "Monumental Park" or a ride by moonlight through the romantic region just described.

The tourist can now visit the summit of

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**"PIKES PEAK."**

And return in one day by the new road, the distance being ten miles. The ascent is generally made on mules. At the half-way house the tourist gets excellent refreshments and a much-needed rest. Continuing the ascent and reaching the summit of "Pikes Peak, at an altitude of 14,336 feet, we find the scenery on every hand sublime. The United States signal station is here at the summit. Descending, the tourist will not fail to notice the "timber line," at an altitude of 11,500 feet. The timber is all spruce, but of different varieties. Leavin; Manitou we follow the road, up the Canon to the Ute Pass. The road through this pass leads to the silver mines of the South Park and has been cut through the solid granite. The Canon is a most romantic one, and Fountain Creek rushes down the deep narrow gorge in a series of cascades and falls. The largest fall on this creek is Ute Fall 60 feet. The junction of the sedimentary rocks with the granite is well shown along the pass. Leaving Ute Pass, and continuing our journey West, the snow-capped Pikes Peak will continually be in view to the left. At length the "Hayden Divide" is reached, and for several miles the journey is through

**"HAYDEN PARK."**

This is a very beautiful park, with here and there a rolling surface, dotted by a prolific growth of aspen poplar. As we journey on there are many points of interest. The

**"TWIN-ROCKS"**

Appearing as large boulders standing one upon the other, and when seen by moonlight through the surrounding

forest have the form of huge battlements. Further on are smaller parks through which flow cool and sparkling brooks. Near this water supply are to be found encamped transportation trains, of emigrants bound for some farther off region. Ranches are also occasionally passed on the way. The day being far spent we turn in at Pulver's ranche. After being refreshed by a nights repose and good substantial meals, in the early morning the tourist proceeds on his journey. In this locality, as well as at the foot hills, the thieving magpie is seen in great flocks. A few miles from Pulver's ranche and we stand upon the eastern edge of

#### "SOUTH PARK"

Which is a basin or depression, at an altitude of from 8 000 to 10,000 feet, and surrounded on all sides by mountain chains. This park is about 45 miles from north to south and 40 miles from east to west. The South Park is the favorite resort of the antelope. There are numerous ridges and intervening buttes running through this park, and many of them are composed of red beds of friatic sandstone, many of the elevations are beautifully ornamented by a growth of spruce. Looking from the eastern border one beholds the grandest of all of Colorado's Parks Skirting the Park on the east is the snowy or park range, which is very irregular and low, yet some peaks of this range rise to an altitude of over 14,000 feet. The tops of these lofty peaks are covered with perpetual snow. Near Fairplay stand Mounts Bross and Lincoln. Mining is here carried on at an altitude of 14,000 feet above sea level. Among the mines are the Montezuma and Morse, which yield a large amount of valuable ore. East of the stage route, north of

Fairplay, and bordering on the park is to be seen a beautiful terrace, at a uniform level which points to the existence of a lake here of comparatively modern date. There is probably no portion of the world accessible to the traveling public where such a wilderness of lofty peaks can be seen within a single scope of the vision as from the summit of Mount Lincoln. Over fifty peaks, rising to an elevation of 13,000 feet and over, can be seen from this lofty height. To the southward can be seen the Granite or Swatch range with its lofty peaks, among them Mounts Yale, Harvard, Buffalo Peak, Elber, Massive Mountain and mountain of the Holy Cross, and many conical peaks in the range, with the valley of the South Arkansas on the east, near the head of which is found the mining camp of Leadville. The stage route from Fairplay to Leadville is by the way of Weston's Pass, but a more direct route is by the "Mosquito horse trail," now being worked into a toll road.

#### WESTON'S PASS.

At Platt's Station, situated at the base of South Park Range, the traveler at once commences the ascent of the mountains through Weston's Pass, after a journey of eight miles through a very romantic and interesting part of the mountains and ascending above timber line, an altitude of 12,200 feet is reached. Twelve Mile Creek rises near this pass, flows through numerous and deep gorges, and seems to be carved out of the massive granite, showing on either side a remarkable outcrop. From the crest of this pass a fine view of the Arkansas valley and Swatch range on the west is seen; and nestling at the base of the Swatch range are the beautiful

### "TWIN LAKES,"

Separated by a belt of moranian deposits of some hundred yards in width. On the east we have the South Park in the foreground, like an immense meadow, and Pikes Peak in the far off distance, shutting off the vision of the broad plains beyond. To the northeast and to the northwest are Mounts Lincoln and Tennessee Pass, with the source of the Arkansas, the Blue river range seen dimly beyond. Leaving the crest of this pass and the snow banks which feed the Platte river, and descending to the west, the route follows a gurgling stream, one of the feeders of the south Arkansas river. The distance from here to the Carbonite mines of Leadville is twenty-two miles, which is traveled in a few hours.

On the route just described we came by way of Colorado Springs and South Park. Another way is by way of Denver, which we will now described

### DENVER

Is the temporary capital of Colorado the centennial State, and is beautifully situated on a plain of superficial drift on the banks of Cherry Creek, and at an altitude of 5,317 feet, about twelve miles from the "foot hills and is at present the business center of the State. Less than twenty years ago a log cabin represented this city, that now contains a population of about 25,000. Denver is in every way a live and prosperous city, and bids fair at no distant day to become the metropolis of the far West. A few years ago there was not a mile of railroad in the territory, and to-day Denver is a great railroad center. The present route to Leadville from this city is by way of the Denver and South Park

road. Leaving Denver by this road, which follows the Platte river, the traveller while passing up the Canon of the Platte will behold on either side scenery which surpasses description. Points of interest on the route are Wolf's Head, Dome rock, the Narrows Turks Head, &c. Something over sixty miles, (Here this railroad has encountered Genotia hills, but by engineering skill will soon be upon South Park and in time will reach Leadville) at the 'end of the track,' the traveler is ushered into the stage coach, if, amid the rush, he is so fortunate as to secure a seat. The dining station at Webster (where the change from the train to the coach is made) is quite a Bonanza.

At present a half dozen stages and several extras are required to convey the passengers to Fairplay, and thence to Leadville, where six months ago one stage afforded ample room.

#### CONTINUATION OF THE A. T., AND S. F. R. R.,

If the traveler does not wish to visit Colorado Springs, another route is from Pueblo to Canon city, which is the great freight and passenger route to Leadville. Twelve miles west of Canon city is the Grand Canon of the Arkansas, being among the most noted Canons to be found in the Mountains. Standing upon the brink of this Grand Canon one can scarcely realize the distance as he looks down the precipitous walls, over two thousand feet to the river and Lilliputian objects below. It is through this difficult Canon that the enterprising A., T. & S. F. railroad company with indomitable perseverance and skill, is speedily working a roadway which in a few months will land the iron horse in Leadville. When that eventful day shall arrive, watch out

for a "Silver jubilee" in the Carbonite camp on a grand scale.

### LEADVILLE.

Leadville is beautifully situated on a gradual western incline, between two morainal deposit, two miles east of Malta, with California gulch on the south Evan's Gulch on the north and near the headwaters of the South Arkansas river between the South Park, and the Swatch range near the continental divide. Several noted gulches lie south of and almost parallel to, California Gulch, as Iowa Empire where prospecting was extensively carried on during the past season with some show of good Carbonite beds, and this leading prospectors for mineral in this direction some six to ten miles. At the last session of the Legislature, Leadville was made the county seat of Lake county, Granite formerly having that honor.

It is probable that it is not generally known that Placer (gold-washing) mining has been carried on more or less in the Leadville district since the rush to "Pikes Peak" in 1859, and 1860. The first adventurers here were Abraham Lee, George Stevens, Michael and John Rafferty, who, crossing South Park and the snowy range through Weston's Pass; pitched their tent on the banks of the South Arkansas river, which in this locality is but a trout brook. At first prospecting at various points without success, they at length "panned color and good pay" in a deep gorge skirting the now city of Leadville. To this they give the name of California Gulch. And at once proceeded to

### STAKE THEIR CLAIM.

When the report of their success spread across the mountains and spread east, the gulch in a short time was filled



with adventurer and, within some eighteen months, they numbered 8,000 or 10,000. The place was called Ore city, of which but a trace is left, and is located in the gulch about three miles above Leadville.

These adventurers had not the most distant idea that in the mountains above them were very rich "leads," "lodes" and "deposit" of carbonite ores, of Galena and Silver, far surpassing in value anything that was possible for them in time to wash from California Gulch.

California Gulch up to the present time has yielded in nuggets and fine gold, to the amount of \$15,000,000.

#### WILLIAM H. STEVENS.

Came to Colorado from Detroit and located the present site of Leadville in 1874. The placer claim located by Mr. Stevens the same year, and patent granted by the government in 1878, is the present site of Leadville. Messers. Wood and Stevens negotiated with the Harrison Reduction Works of St. Louis, to start a Smelter at Leadville, and donated ten acres of land for that purpose. Messers. Ed Harrison and Aug. Meyer, in the Spring of 1877, accepted the proposition made by Messers. Wood and Stevens and commenced constructing their works. This dates the

#### REDUCERS' AND SAMPLERS'

In this Camp, which up to the present time, are as follows: Harrison Reduction Works, Grants Works (Smelters) Malta Smelting Works, A. R. Meyer & Co., (Smelters) Burdell and Witherall (Smelters) Eddy & Jones, Adalade Smelting Works. The capacity of the Smelters is from 100 to 120 ton per day, and that of the samplers is 200 to 300 tons. Three other Smelters are in course of erection, and others in prospect,

## THE LEADVILLE CRAZE,

No mining camp in this country ever attracted more attention than Leadville. Old miners here from the various camps in the mountains, testify that such rich mineral deposits were never before seen by them. This report spreading abroad has induced an unprecedented influx of adventurers to this place. Since the first house was built, in June 1877, the town had grown, in 1878, to a city of several thousand inhabitants, and at this date the city and surroundings number 12,000 to 15,000. At this time the city is well organized. It has a Mayor, five Councilmen, a Marshal, two Fire Companies, and a well organized police force, who, to use the expression of one of their number when questioned on this subject, "have the upper hand of the disorderly and intend to keep it." It is no uncommon sight to see a guardian of the peace taking roughs to the "lock-up." Under the watchful eye of these peace officers a citizen is as safe here as he would be in any Eastern city, notwithstanding some newspapers to the contrary.

## THE CHURCHES,

At present represent the Methodist, Catholic, Presbyterian, Episcopalian and Baptist. The three first mentioned have buildings already erected, the Episcopalian is being erected now and the Baptist will soon be commenced, they are present holding service and have Sunday School in the school house. The school house is a very large, commodious and well arranged structure, and is quite an ornament to the city, where it nestles among the Spruce.

## THE RIBBON MOVEMENT,

Reached Leadville last summer and in connection with it

a reading room for young men, who, far from home and friends, could find rest in good reading matter, and where letters could be written in quiet, all other places in the camp being a Rabel of confusion. But this movement was of short duration, as enough could not be enlisted in support of the good cause to keep it up. The meetings at first were quite interesting, but finally the attendance grew less and the interest abated. In order to obtain a more central location the Republican Wigwam on Chestnut street was secured for a special meeting which place the eloquent and interesting Hon. George Bates failed to secure an audience adequate to the occasion. At this meeting, the only one held in the wigwam, one of the principal advocates of the cause was to be seen intoxicated. As the temperate part of the population was sadly in the minority the Ribbon movement was dropped. The latter part of January, of this year a "Young Men's Christian Association" was inaugurated. This Association had a good field in which to operate and is having good success. There are two Benevolent

#### SECRET ORDERS

Now running in this city which are as follows: Ionic Lodge No. 35, F. and A. M.; Chloride Lodge No. 31 I. O. O. F.

#### LIVING.

In consequence of the great immigration to this city, living is high. Hotels charge from \$2.00 to \$4.00 per day, with lodgings inadequate to the demand. Under the press private houses as well as boarding houses, Saloons, Hotels and tents are thronged with lodgers. Here the blankets noticed under the head of "Outfits" will do good service. The cheapest day board at boarding houses is from \$7.00 to

\$8.00 per week, laboring men employed at the mines secure board for from \$6.00 to \$8.00. By "baching" board and lodgings can be had for \$3.50 to \$4.00 per week. As this is not an agricultural district (by reason of the high altitude) provisions are very high, especially vegetables, which are transported from a great distance, mostly from Kansas. Canned fruit, meat of all descriptions, and vegetables make up the bulk of a miners supplies.

#### RENTS.

Although building is progressing as fast as lumber and logs can be procured, yet rents are enormous. A room formerly occupied as a City Hall is now used as Gambling Hall, and the owner receives \$400.00 per month for the use of his room. For an unfurnished single lodging room \$12 to \$15 per month is readily obtained. For an office room \$15 to \$20 per month is received if located in the business part of the city, and you are considered lucky if you get it at all. Rents generally sum up in the course of a year to about two thirds of the original cost of the building.

#### HOTELS.

The largest Hotel is the Clarendon and is situated on Harrison Avenue. It opened on the tenth of April and is complete in every particular, there are eighty-five sleeping rooms. Col. W. H. Bush is the Proprietor, and is a gentleman of no little experience in this line of business.

The Tontine Restaurant, owned by Capt. George Fryer, is the pioneer restaurant of Leadville, and is high toned and well disciplined in every respect. "Friend George" knows well how to please the traveling public and pander to the wants of the Epicure. The International, Grand,

American, and St. Almo Hotels are all first class. There are other Hotels, and boarding houses too numerous to mention.

#### BANKS.

There are at present four banks in Leadville, with prospects for more. The Bank of Leadville, H. A. W. Tabor, President. First National Bank, (Formerly Lake County Bank, Merchant's and Mechanic's Bank, and Joel W. Shackelford & Co., Bankers & Brokers, constitute the four Banks of Leadville.

#### NEWSPAPERS.

In June of last year R. S. Allen started a weekly paper, called "The Reveille," and about January first of this year the daily edition made its first appearance; "The Daily Reveille," which is still running and is now a four page, seven column morning paper. "The Eclipse," a morning, and "The Chronicle," an evening paper, have since started and all seem to be doing a thriving business. The first two named have weekly editions in conjunction with the daily, while the latter is only a daily.

#### WATER SUPPLY.

This city has been sadly in want of a water supply. Wells have been sunk in the boulder drift, thus affording some water, but which, upon the approach of winter, gradually gave out. In most instances this water was very impure owing to the "float mineral" intermixed with the drift. A large amount of water was hauled in water carts and tanks from California Gulch, thus making water very expensive. In a general way the water about the mines is much purer, being above the

drainage from the city, and is found in shafts sunk in Porphyry. There is now about completed a first class Water Works, which is hoped, will supply all demands with an abundance of pure water. This water is obtained from a mountain spring several hundred feet above the city. When these works are completed, Leadville will be the only city in the world with water pipes soldered with silver bullion. The pipes used were furnished by Dennis Long & Co., of Louisville, Ky., and not a single leak was discovered in the entire system of pipes after a severe first test. These works were commenced in February, and the first test was made on April first. The following is a table showing the number of feet thrown from three different plugs in Leadville at time of first test.

1. Harrison avenue, above the Clarendon Hotel:

Nozzle  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch, stream, 98 feet

"  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch stream, 100 feet

2. Harrison avenue and Chestnut street:

Nozzle  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch, stream, 100 feet

"  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch, stream, 129 feet

3. Corner of Pine and Chestnut street:

Nozzle  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch, stream, 125 feet

"  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch, stream, 120 feet

A gas company is in prospect.

### THE SALOONS, GAMBLING

And dance houses have full sway, and put on an unblushing front, running night and day, Sunday not excepted. Great crowds of men throng these places constantly. On Chestnut street and Harrison avenue these places of iniquity are numbered by the scores and not a few are found

on the back streets and in the outskirts of the town. Six or more can be seen on Harrison Avenue door to door. These places have all the enticing names imaginable, such as Hope, Miners Home, Little Casino, The Senate, Pioneers Beer Hall, City Hall Reception Rooms, Blacksmith-shop saloon, and many others too numerous to be put in print. The customary price of whiskey is 25 cents per glass, but many of these saloons salute the passer-by with. "*Denver prices, two drinks for 25 cents.*" Beer sells for 15 cents a glass.

At the gambling hells money changes hands quite recklessly, even miners and laborers losing a months wages at a sitting, while the higher grade of gamblers stake hundred and even thousands of dollar on a single game. A stranger will not fail to notice the well illuminated saloons, the music, and the call of the man at the keno table as he passes these places of an evening. The filth washed from these houses of a morning, the "History of the four Queens" scattered over the street, and the drowsy appearance of strong men proclaim louder than words the terrible work of the preceeding evening.

The finest house in Leadville, on the avenue is kept by a noted "Madam," and others are not at all scarce on that and other streets. Up to this date

### BUSINESS MEN

Of all classes have done and are doing a thriving business. All departments of trade is here represented, from the hoot black and newsboy up to the hardware, dry goods, clothing and furniture stores. Undertakers, drug stores, barber shops, real estate agencies, wholesale groceries, tobacco, feed and liquor houses, stove stores, foundry and machine

shops all appear to be doing a first class business. While mentioning the paying business houses of Leadville the

#### SAW MILLS

Must not be omitted. Here and surrounding the city a half dozen or more have been in operation during the past year, but that number is now increased to twelve, and more are on the way. These saw mills run both night and day, and still do not afford the supply of lumber required. The lumber is cut from spruce logs, of medium size, obtained in the mountains, of which at present there is abundance. All the seasoned lumber used is procured from Chicago, and costs from \$75 to \$150 per thousand, according to the condition of the roads. Leadville lumber is worth \$50, and if obtained by the quantity can be had for \$45. Slabs are used extensively for building cheap houses. Shingles are sold for \$7 00 per thousand, very little plastering has been done as yet and consequently not many lathes used. Paper and calcimining work generally is the principal finish on the inside of the houses.

#### TRANSPORTATION.

At present transportation is from Denver by the way of the Denver and South Park road. On this route the railroad is completed to Webster, at the mouth of Hall's Gulch a distance of over 60 miles, as before stated; the remainder of the way is by mule transportation. Colorado Springs by way of Ute Pass, over the South Park, and through Weston's Pass, (this is the favorite summer route, being 120 miles, and the shortest of the three routes). The next and principal route is from Canon city up the South Arkansas valley. The popularity of this route is particularly owing



to there being no Mountain Range to cross and the greater part of the way at a low altitude, and is consequently not so much obstructed by snow. Among the principal trains is the Rocky Mountain Transportation Company, employing several hundred eight mule teams. A very noticeable feature on all these routes mentioned, is the long trains of transportation wagons in charge of a train master, heavily loaded with supplies, bound for the great Eldorado of the Mountains. As these "Ships of the plains and Mountains" arrive "in port," the streets present a lively and picturesque appearance all being hustle and confusion. Another feature "in port" in Summer is the arrival of the Mexican transportation wagons, drawn by six and eight yoke of oxen. With the long whip in the hands of the swarthy Mexican cracking at the oxen and at the troupe of comical dogs of which a bountiful supply is always in attendance, the scene is quite novel to the "tender foot." These trains and single teams not only have the advantage of bringing in supplies, but are heavily laden with bullion and ore for the railroad stations, on their return. During the past winter this vast transportation has not been sufficient to supply the camp of Leadville, or prevent a blockade of ore at the Smelting and Sampling works.

### THE POST OFFICE

At Leadville is a wonder, and at any time of day the throng may be seen at each of the four delivery windows, closely arrayed in line, and each impatiently waiting his turn to get news from friends in the east. Last fall two men readily performed the business of this office, which now requires ten men, working almost constantly. The letters received

number near six thousand daily, while the number of those sent will reach over one-half that figure. At the general delivery there are about 8,000 people waited on daily, and beside there are 1,600 private boxes now in use. The business of the money order department weekly ranges from \$10,000 to \$15,000. Besides the papers sent from the offices of the three daily and two weekly newspapers there are a great many sent by private parties to friends; and this is no small part of the work. The compensation allowed by the government for this office is \$3,000 per year. Uncle Sam surely will remunerate the accommodating and gentlemanly postmaster, Doctor Smith, for the money he is compelled to use from his own private purse to insure proper management of the office. We speak from personal knowledge when we say that Dr. Smith is not only commendable for advancing funds for the use of the office, but for the geniality and kindness with which he treats all. A line of telegraph was extended over the mountains from Fairplay by way of Mosquitto Trail, and commenced operations about the first of September, 1878. The receipts at the telegraph office in Leadville exceed those at the Denver office, being over \$3,000 per month.

#### GAME.

The buffalo, which were formerly very plentiful on the plains, are fast disappearing and are very rarely met with. The antelope yet abounds, and affords an excellent mark for the huntsman. In the mountains are to be found the cinnamon and black bears, the black tailed deer, mountain goat, jack rabbit, cougar, wild cat, wolves, foxes, grey and fox squirrel, and occasionally one sees an elk. The chipmunk is very abundant and attracts the attention of the

passer-by with his frisky movements. Of the birds, the wild turkey, sage hen, Rocky Mountain quail, magpie, camp bird, mountain jay, and about the settlements the black bird, varieties of hawks and numerous snow birds, are to be found, while around the lakes in the mountains, as the "Twin-Lakes" are varieties of ducks and other water fowl. Of fish, mountain, or speckled trout is the principal variety, and are quite numerous in the mountain streams.

### THE PROSPECTS.

The question is frequently asked, "What are the prospects for me to make a fortune in Leadville?" In reply to this we would here state that there are already in the city a fair representation of almost all trades and professions. The lawyer, doctor, dentist, book keeper, reporter, printer, clerk, assayer, and the surveyor are all represented, and this class stand a poorer chance to make money here than men of strong-arms, yet there are some openings.

Of the second class, the carpenter, machinist, brickmason, blacksmith, the good mining expert, the teamster, and probably now that the water works are established, the plumer would stand a pretty fair chance of getting employment, if they are willing to work. Of the butcher, the painter and the miner, not so much can be said, as there are plenty of them there now. And as to the Chinese there are none there, and it probably would not be a healthy neighborhood for them, a

rope, with a noose at the end, was dangled in the face of the first and only ones that arrived, and they---departed.

### MINING.

As all the lands in this district are mineral lands under government and State laws, they can only be taken up as such, either as Placer or Mineral claims. Placer claims refer to surface washings for gold, and can be located according to the mining laws, which permit the location of from twenty to hundreds of acres of land. The principal placer-washing in this camp is being done by the Oro Mining Company, the water supply being obtained from the headwaters of the Arkansas river, a distance of some eight or ten miles, and is brought along the mountain side to the Oro Mining Company, located at the mouth of California Gulch, through a ditch. Thus the water is thrown with great force, and washes the drift containing gold very rapidly. The number of cubic yards removed last season, aggregated to 60,000. Mineral claims, are for the developement of mineral underneath the surface, such as iron, copper, silver, galena, &c., and are worked as Lodes, Ledges or Deposits, they are three hundred feet in width and fifteen hundred feet in length. Locating a claim for mineral is done by staking off and marking the stakes, with number of stake, name of claim, date of location, by whom located, for what purpose, and form of deposit. Mining

claims need not necessarily be parallel egrams, but may have more corners than four, so the locator does not infringe upon other claims previously located.

### PROSPECTING.

Prospecting is generally done with a pick and shovel. The surface indications are sometimes relied upon as a guide for mineral as observed in the outcrop of strata or "float" mineral, or veins showing mineral upon the surface. A fissure vein is an opening in the rocks filled with mineral matter, and may lie at any angle, and is called "the dip." The extension of a bed in a horizontal line is called "the strike."

### SINKING A' SHAFT.

The usual size is three by six feet, and the sinking proceeds the same as in sinking a well. If hard material is struck, such as large boulders or porphyry or other material in place, blasting is required. If this should not occur, and the sinking should be through boulder drift and drift clays, as on Fryer's Hill, the work of sinking is accomplished very readily. In this locality the mineral struck up to the present time has not penetrated porphyry "in place" to any great extent, and therefore these mines have no hanging walls or well defined foot walls, while in other parts of the camp as "the iron," and other mines, the hanging wall and foot walls are well

marked and in place, such a lode is called a contact lode. It is customary, as the shaft is being sunk, to timber it up with round timber from five to six inches in diameter, well fitted together with a square shoulder at the ends, and firmly packed behind, so as to prevent a cave or slide. This shaft may penetrate to the depth of one or two hundred feet before mineral is struck. The material is usually hoisted by two men at the windless. At this or at any intermediate depth, should mineral be struck "in place," the next important and necessary move, in order to secure the claim, and as the law requires, an official survey should at once be made by the District Surveyor, thus obtaining a plat and field notes of the claims. All prospecting shafts to be legal should be sunk in the center of the claim, at equal distance from the side lines. After the claim is thus developed the required notice, giving survey and date of mineral struck, must be posted on the claim for sixty days, and published for the same length of time in a newspaper. The survey must also be recorded by the county clerk. The regulations being complied with, the proceedings are forwarded to the General Land office at Washington, D. C., and then the patent to the claim is granted. Where claims conflict with each other, parties who first strike mineral in place have preference over all others. If a good carbonite bed is struck by sinking through the ore, a sufficient amount is taken out at once to

.

pay all the expense previously incurred. After the thickness of the deposite is ascertained,

### A DRIFT

Is at once commenced. A drift is a passage under ground, following the ore bed, and is driven in a horizontal direction as far as the circumstances will permit. As the drift progresses, the mine should be well timbered with good sized, strong material and should be framed by an experienced carpenter, in order that the stud pieces should fit securely in the sill and receive the cap perfectly. From this frame work, should the mineral be of sufficient depth to require it, stopping is done to receive another section of timber, above the first, with lagging above and upon the sides. As mines are more easily worked at smalls depth than at great ones, and this being the case in this camp, ore is elevated by a windless, or more readily by a horse-whim, and to facilitate the work steam hoisters are being introduced. Paying mines of course have ore houses, with solid floors, on which to dump the ore and ore-bins attached, to receive various grades of ore.

### REFINING WORKS.

Capitalists from Utah, of no little experience in the business of reducing ore, have associated themselves together for the purpose of erecting refining works at Leadville. Among these are

Wurtzenbach Brothers. These parties have already purchased thirty acres of land, and made contracts for the lumber required for the building of their works. Refining is the process of separating silver from lead bullion. Smelting is the process of reducing ore as it comes from the mines to bullion, in a furnace. Bullion comes from the furnace in "pigs," containing silver and lead together. There are at present about seventy-five or eighty

### PAYING MINES

In this camp. The cream of these are located on Fryer's Hill. This hill is situated between Little Stray Horse and Big Evans, Gulches, about one mile from Leadville, at an elevation above that city of over 200 feet. Some of the best paying mines in this carbonite district are as follows: The Adelaide, Agassiz, Carbonite, Little Eva, Little Pittsburg, Little Giant, Gone Abroad, Iron, Evening Star, Dives, Chrysalite, Carboniferous, Camp Bird, Catalpa, Crescent, New Discovery, Mahala, Morning Star, Long and Derry, Little Chief, Law, Pine, Wolfstone, Waterloo, Vulture, Yankee Doodle, Winnemuc, Silver Wave, Rock, Eaton, Dyer, Duncan, Climax, Breeze.

From the Fairview claim, on Fryer's Hill, a beautiful view of the city, the valley of the Arkansas, with adjacent Parks; and in the background the rugged and snow-capped mountains, the Continental Divide, are plainly visible, and



these together make one of the grandest Panoramic views on the continent. But few if any of the mines at Leadville are doing any more than prospecting consequently nothing with regard to their true value can be estimated.

### NOTED PROSPECTORS.

Under this head there probably is no one more noted than William H. Lovell, known in camp as "Chicken Bill." He was largely interested in claims on Fryer's Hill, and unknown to himself had some of the best claims on that now world-renowned hill. Had he developed them his wealth would have been unbounded. Augustus Rische and Richard Dillon, after prolonged prospecting, and having stopped for want of "Grubstake," found a friend in H. A. W. Tabor, who furnished the fortune seekers with supplies for one-third interest in the now noted Little Pittsburg mine. Dillon sold out for \$60,000 but a short time after striking "Pay." Rische, a few months later, disposed of his interests for \$265,000.

### H. A. W. TABOR.

The gentleman named above was born in Middletown, Vt., and has been in the vicinity of and in Leadville for the past twenty years. He was among the first in the "Pike's Peak" rush of 1859 and 1860, but differed from the rest of the prospectors in this, that he stayed while most of them left. Some three years after his arrival he opened a small grocery at Buckskin, which he afterwards moved to Ore

city, then to Malta, and finally to Leadville. On the second of February 1878, he was elected Mayor of Leadville, and served until April of the present year. The bank of Leadville was organized by Mr. Tabor on the 15th of October, 1878. He was elected President and still occupies that position. At the October election in 1878 he was elected Lieutenant Governor of the State of Colorado on the republican ticket, and for this office possesses peculiar qualifications. Mr. Tabor is largely interested in a score of mines in and near Leadville, some of which are now paying largely. In Leadville the miner or prospector will refer to Mr. Tabor as the poor man's friend who, instead of hoarding the money that he at first made by the hardest labor, perseverance and hardships, was ever willing to assist the poor prospectors in time of need. A pioneer to this rich mineral State; identified in person and sympathy with its material interests and the progress of all its State institutions of whatever character, a capitalist whose enterprise overleaps all obstacles and accomplishes whatever it undertakes; whose genius is not circumscribed by narrow limits, but in its comprehensiveness takes in the entire State, he is a man whose influence is felt beneficially in all projects looking to the advancement of the Centennial State. It is not necessary to say that such a man is popular with the masses, for in a hardy, honest population such as makes up the body of the people of Colorado, there is such a feeling of appreciation pervading as at once recognizes true merit. Lieutenant Governor Tabor, therefore, stands in the front ranks among the men of prominence, influence and popularity in the State. Had Colorado a thousand or two more such men she would march forward to her manifest destiny with a

rapidity far surpassing her heretofore rapid growth in all the essentials that go to make up a great State.

### COAL.

The report of coal being found above timber line on Bald Mountain, at the head of Evan's Gulch, appears to be incorrect. The material appears to be more the nature of impure plumbago than lignite coal.

### JUMPERS.

These black sheep, always found more or less numerous in a mining camp, have not passed Leadville by, but have been the cause of more excitement, bad feeling and death by shooting than any other two things in the camp—bad whisky excepted. These jumpers do not confine themselves to jumping mines alone, but jump lots in the city.

### A TRIP TO TEN-MILE.

Ten-Mile, now called Carboniteville, is situated sixteen or eighteen miles north of "Poor Man's Camp," as Leadville is sometimes termed, on the Pacific Slope, at the head of Blue River.

Providing ourselves with an outfit consisting of a light wagon drawn by two mules, and loaded with our tent, canned fruits, hardtack, cooking utensils, prospecting impliments, carbines, revolvers, plenty of heavy blankets and other necessities, we were ready to start. Leaving Leadville in the morning, we wended our way up the

Arkansas Valley, passing through various Parks and over treacherous "Peat bed's," we encamped about noon for a lunch on the borders of a roaring stream at the foot of Chalk Bluffs, some ten miles from Leadville. After lariatting our horses and mules, (four of us riding horseback,) that they might graze, we proceeded at once to discuss the supplies set before us. While engaged in this necessary refreshment we became conscious that our horses had stampeded, and the last seen of them they were making good speed in the direction of home. Our animals were returned by some prospectors, who, coming up the valley, succeeded in capturing them some miles off. At Chalk Bluffs, we succeeded in collecting some single and double crystals of Feldspar. Leaving here we commenced ascending "the Divide," which is quite low, being not more than 700 feet above Leadville. Those of us who were on horse back arrived in camp, at Clinton Gulch, in good time, but the wagon, having followed the roadway, which is a more circuitous route, (a heavy rain storm coming up, and the vehicle being overturned several times,) was delayed in its arrival in camp until quite late. When the party arrived, they were all out of humor, having acted the part of ballast most of the way, and that, in conjunction with the heavy rain, soured their disposition. Camping for the night, we all turned in and slept soundly until morning, when we

had a chance of prospecting the place called "Ten-Mile," which comprises Mayflower, and McNulty Gulches. On the route we passed beautiful mountain meadows, above timber line. At the present time about one thousand are attempting to prospect in this neighborhood, but owing to the depth of snow it progresses slowly. Several good mines have been opened and are being worked, and this is also the case at Chalk Mountain. Great numbers of prospectors have visited this region the past winter. When the snow shall disappear these camps will swarm with eager adventurers. Some predict rich results, while others speak to the contrary. Reports have been circulated that mineral had been struck at

### "THE GRASS ROOTS;"

And recent developements indicate that this is not without foundation, as mineral has been found at very shallow depths. The contemplated railway (Union Pacific branch) from Georgetown to Leadville is by way of Ten-Mile.

Leadville is the center of other mining districts besides Ten-Mile; as Taylor Park, situated by trail over the range, forty-five miles west of Leadville, on the headwaters of the Gunnison River. Considerable prospecting was done here last summer, and some good strikes were reported on "Tin-Cup," a small stream in this district. Prospectors who returned from "over on the

"Gunnison" last summer reported excellent pasturage, game plentiful, and fishing suited to the taste of the most fastidious Isaac Waltonite.

### THE HEALTH OF LEADVILLE.

It has been reported that Leadville is a very unhealthy place. This is not without foundation, and may be attributed to three reasons: Exposure and high altitude, impure water, and the large amount of poor whisky consumed. The diseases most prevalent are diphtheria, mountain fever, pneumonia and erysipelas, bleeding at the nose is quite prevalent. Persons with weak lungs should stop at Denver, Colorado Springs, or Canon city, as the altitude at Leadville is too great for this almost always fatal ailment.

### COOKING,

At this altitude, is done with great difficulty, owing to the light pressure of the air, which permits the heat to escape, and thus water boils at a much lower temperature, supposed to be about 180°, while at normal temperature boiling point is at 212°. Owing to this unavoidable obstacle, the potatoes, beans, meats, and in fact almost everything found upon the table is "rather rare."

### OUTFIT.

Persons going to Leadville will do well to get the following outfit, as the articles named are suitable for the year round. Good, heavy woolen

clothing, underwear of heavy woolen shirts,—(Blue is mostly used) and drawers of like material, woolen socks, good heavy boots or shoes and, as a matter of course, a good oil cloth over coat. If you intend inspecting the mines or mining, a mining suit is recommended. This last can be procured at reasonable rates in Leadville. Take only the baggage you actually need, as only fifty pounds are allowed on the stage; all over that being charged from five to ten cents per pound. For a dress-up, a white shirt, and a couple of linen collars may occasionally come in play.

### SNOW

Commences to fall at Leadville about the first of October, but the snowy season at this altitude is from February to late in May. This being the case the prospecting season does not generally commence before the first of June. The snow attains a great depth in the mountains, especially in the Gulches. The perpetual snow line is at an altitude of from 13,000 to 14,000 feet, as seen here on the Snowy and Swach ranges. At this altitude snow frequently falls during the summer months.

### LEADVILLE PROSPECTIVELY.

The now famous city of Leadville is destined to become one of the most noted localities in the auriferous regions of the western continent. Its

location in the very heart of the richest mineral section of the wonderfully rich mineral State of Colorado, where the supply of the precious metals is inexhaustable; its central and commanding location for commercial and such manufacturing enterprises as are connected with the mining interest, give it immense advantages, which cannot possibly be taken from the city by any competing locality. Leadville is destined to grow with marvelous rapidity, and in the course of a few years by the elegance and compactness of its buildings and the immensity of its aggregated business, to prove more a marvel, if possible, than San Francisco. This is its manifest destiny. For as the years roll on they will bring to the city such improvements in her streets and general material interests as will make it not only a healthful but a most beautiful and desirable location. Her past growth is but the miniature of her future advancement.

#### ADVICE.

We advise no one to either go to Leadville or to stay at home. A man may go there and make "a good strike" and by industry and perseverance; make money and he may, on the other hand, lose his all. If we advised a person to go, and the latter would be the result, he would of course blame us for it; while if he allows himself to be directed by his own judgment he will have no one to either blame or thank but himself. Indomitable perseverance and "roughing it" may, in the end accomplish much. The



thirst for gold, as indicated by the Spaniards at the discovery of the precious metal in the new World, is only equaled by the great influx of people from all parts of the World into the mineral regions of the far West, where they are willing to encounter all kinds of hardships for the gain of the glittering ore. The following is a list of

#### WAGES AND PRICES.

Clerks in stores and banks from \$50 to \$200; per month, Painters \$5; per day. Carpenters \$4 to \$4 50. Miners \$3 to \$4 per day. Teamsters \$40 to \$60 per month. Freighters ask \$40 per day for a four mule team. Machinists \$4 per day Brickmasons \$5 per day (not much brick work to do). Blacksmiths \$4 per day.

Flour \$15, per barrel; corn \$4, per bushel; hay 120 per ton; potatoes 6 cents per pound; beans  $7\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound; butter 35 cents; cheese 25 cents; coffee 35 cents; apples 16 cents; salt 5 cents; onions 10 cents per pound; lemons and oranges 5 to 10 cents each; eggs 35 to 50 cents per dozen; coal oil \$1 per gallon; whisky 25 cents per drink, meat, fresh, 10 to 20 cents per pound; breakfast bacon 15 cents; cigars 25 cents each. A good pair of work horses \$400 to \$500. Mules, about the same. Coal, none in the market. Coke \$65 per ton. Charcoal 16 to 25 cents per bushel.

In Leadville the prices on supplies are somewhat inflated by reason of the bad roads at this season of the year.

#### NOTES OF INTEREST.

The following are extracts from letters received from Leadville since the rest of the book went to press.

Ten-Mile is looking up, good strikes are being made and some mines sell for good figures.

Good mineral has been struck high up in South Evan's Gulch.

There are from 1,200 to 1,500 miners employed in the mines, not counting the great number of prospectors who are at work.

The arrival at Leadville is several hundred, the estimate of those who leave is not made.

All Smelters smelt the low grades of ore and send the high grades away.

Ore was struck in the Rock mine in the summer of 1874. Iron mine July 20, 1876.

The first house was built in Leadville in June of 1877.

Experience has taught the multitude of fortune seekers who have thronged Leadville during the early months of the past and present year that the "tender foot" should not arrive there before the first of June.

Distances on the plains and in the mountains is very deceiving to those who are not accustomed, to seeing the surroundings what would appear to be a before breakfast walk, may turn out to be a day's journey.

The height of mountains is determined by a mercurial or aneroid barometer, which is influenced by atmospheric pressure, which at a normal height is fifteen pounds to the square inch and decreases as you ascend.

The A. T. & S. F. railroad have got to the Canon of the Arkansas, which is the most difficult place to encounter upon that route, and are heading for Leadville.

The Denver and South Park road have made another point beyond Webster, some twelve miles

Silver Cliff is 180 miles south of Leadville.

Building is still progressing as fast as material can be pro-

cured. A gentleman writes that he has been there some six weeks and since he came about 500 houses have been erected.

Coal-oil sold for \$4 00 per gallon the first part of March.

Freights from Denver to Leadville at present are \$50 00 per ton. The first of last more the (March) they were much heigher.

On the fifteenth of May articles of incorporation were filed by the Leadville, Twin Lakes and Gunnison Toll Road and Mining Company, to construct, operate and maintain a toll road from Leadville via. Twin Lakes, Lake Creek and Washington gulch trail to the Gunn'son valley and to acquire, develope and select gold and silver mines, and to found cities and towns in Lake, Gunnison and Chaf-fee counties. Capital \$100,000.

It takes twenty four hours to go from Canon city to Leadville by coach and costs \$17 00.

Hillerton is the name of a new town in the southeast end of Taylor's Park on a branch of the Gunnison

Taylor's Park is showing up some good strikes. The arrival is about twenty-five and is constantly increasing. The soil is a dark loam.

Freights from Denver to Leadville the middle of this month (May) were \$50 00 per ton and was much more the first of March.

Coal oil sold for \$4 00 per gallon in March.

Revival meetings are now being held in Leadville with great success.

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		" Otis with L. S. & M. S. Railway.
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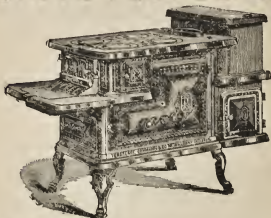
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This ink writes at first a greenish blue, turning to a jet black. For recording purposes or book keepers' use it is unrivaled. Will Not Mould.

## LEWIS' VIOLET WRITING FLUID.

For ordinary purposes this is, in every respect, equal to the "Chemical" except in durability, it has a beautiful violet color.

## LEWIS' BLUE WRITING FLUID.

This is a permanent blue, and is the most durable of any color made; flows freely. For ruling, correspondence, or any purpose where this color is preferred, it has no equal.

## Lewis' Combined Violet Writing & Copying Ink

This ink is of the same standard and for the same purpose as the "Combined Fluid," except it is of a rich violet color.

## LEWIS' CRYSTAL COPYING INK.

This ink is similar to the French in color, has no gum, and is prepared for the use of railroads or other corporations which require *seven or more copies*. Can be used for correspondence, in which case it can be copied months after written.

## LEWIS' BLUE BLACK COPYING INK.

For Railroads and Insurance Companies, etc., where many duplicate copies are required, it is guaranteed to be equal, if not superior, to any of the imported inks. It writes a bluish black, afterwards turning to a jet black.

## LEWIS' GREEN INK.

For banks and accountants, signatures, ruling, &c. Is a beautiful green, flows freely, and is permanent.

## LEWIS' BRILLIANT CRIMSON INK.

This is the *par excellence* of all carmine inks; does not thicken, flows freely, and will copy.

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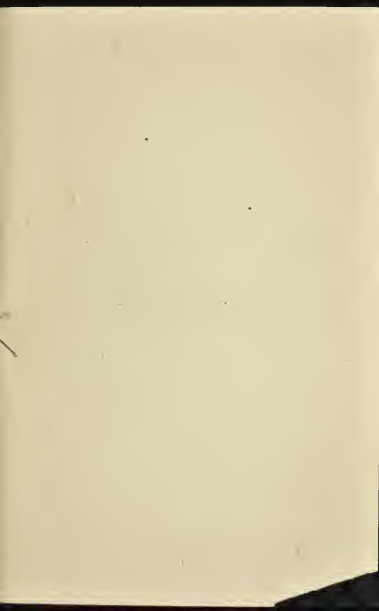
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